

XI. GLOSSARY

Air Quality Facility

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code 3706.01, Air Quality Facility means any of the following: (1) Any method, modification or replacement of property, process, device, structure, or equipment that removes, reduces, prevents, contains, alters, conveys, stores, disperses, or disposes of air contaminants or substances containing air contaminants, or that renders less noxious or reduces the concentration of air contaminants in the ambient air, including, without limitation, facilities and expenditures that qualify as air pollution control facilities under section 103 (C)(4)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, and regulations adopted thereunder; (2) Motor vehicle inspection stations operated in accordance with, and any equipment used for motor vehicle inspections conducted under, section 3704.14 of the Revised Code and rules adopted under it; (3) Ethanol or other biofuel facilities, including any equipment used at the ethanol or other biofuel facility for the production of ethanol or other biofuels; (4) Any property or portion thereof used for the collection, storage, treatment, utilization, processing, or final disposal of a by-product or solid waste resulting from any method, process, device, structure, or equipment that removes, reduces, prevents, contains, alters, conveys, stores, disperses, or disposes of air contaminants, or that renders less noxious or reduces the concentration of air contaminants in the ambient air; (5) Any property, device, or equipment that promotes the reduction of emissions of air contaminants into the ambient air through improvements in the efficiency of energy utilization or energy conservation; (6) Any coal research and development project conducted under Chapter 1555. of the Revised Code; (7) As determined by the director of the Ohio coal development office, any property or portion thereof that is used for the collection, storage, treatment, utilization, processing, or final disposal of a by-product resulting from a coal research and development project as defined in section 1555.01 of the Revised Code or from the use of clean coal technology, excluding any property or portion thereof that is used primarily for other subsequent commercial purposes; (8) Any property or portion thereof that is part of the FutureGen project of the United States department of energy or related to the siting of the FutureGen project; (9) Any property, device, or equipment that promotes the reduction of emissions of air contaminants into the ambient air through the generation of clean, renewable energy with renewable energy resources or advanced energy resources as defined in section 3706.25 of the Revised Code; (10) Any property, device, structure or equipment necessary for the manufacture and production of equipment described as an Air Quality Facility under this chapter; (11) Any property, device, or equipment related to the recharging or refueling of vehicles that promotes the reduction of emissions of air contaminants into the ambient air through the use of an alternative fuel as defined in section 125.831 of the Revised Code or the use of a renewable energy resource as defined in section 3706.25 of the Revised Code. "Air Quality Facility" further includes any property or system to be used in whole or in part for any of the purposes in divisions (G)(1) to (11) of this section, whether another purpose is also served, and any property or system incidental to or that has to do with, or the end purpose of which is, any of the foregoing. Air quality facilities that are defined in this division for industry, commerce, distribution, or research, including public utility companies, are hereby determined to be those that qualify as facilities for the control of air pollution and thermal pollution related to air under Section 13 of Article VIII, Ohio Constitution.

Air Quality Project Certificate	<p>Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 3706.041(B), the property comprising a project shall not be subject to taxes or assessments and so long as the bonds or notes issued to finance the costs of such project are outstanding, and the transfer of title or possession of such property to the person to whom a loan or installment sale or conditional sales with respect to such project is made shall not be subject to the taxes levied pursuant to Chapters 5739. and 5741. of the Revised Code.</p> <p>OAQDA shall certify the property comprising a project which is exempt from taxes and assessments pursuant to this section, and shall send, by certified mail, copies of such certification to the owner of such exempt property, to the tax commissioner, and to the county auditor of the county or counties in which any such exempt property is located.</p> <p>Each county auditor shall maintain a separate list of all property exempt pursuant to this section and sections 6121,004 and 6123.041 of the Revised Code, in addition to the list of exempt property required to be maintained pursuant to section 5713.07 of the Revised Code.</p>
Application (Pre & Full)	<p>See Appendix J for the Complete Application. Interested applicants with simple projects may submit a completed application for OAQDA evaluation. Applicants with complex projects, new construction, major rehab or repurposing are encouraged to submit a Pre-Application with the preliminary project scope, prior to full engineering or costing. This Pre-Application will be used to initiate a dialogue with OAQDA staff for the preliminary approval of qualified components, in order to provide applicants with an understanding of additional information that will be required for a Full Application approval.</p>
ASHRAE	<p>American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Atlanta, GA.</p>
Bond Purchase Agreement	<p>This is the Agreement between the applicant, OAQDA and the bond purchaser that defines the terms and conditions of the bond issuance, including, but not limited to the details of the bond sale and other conditions such as performance requirements, measurement and verification plan, reporting requirements, and fees.</p>
CO2	<p>Carbon dioxide (chemical formula CO₂) is a colorless gas with a density about 60% higher than that of dry air. Carbon dioxide consists of a carbon atom covalently double bonded to two oxygen atoms. It occurs naturally in Earth's atmosphere as a trace gas. The current concentration is about 0.04% (412 ppm) by volume, having risen from pre-industrial levels of 280 ppm.</p>
Component Isolation	<p>Savings measurement approach defined by ASHRAE Guideline 14 that determines energy savings for a specific building system. Component isolation is performed using energy measurements to isolate the energy flows for the specific system(s) under consideration.</p>
Conduit Bond Issuer	<p>OAQDA is authorized to issue bonds in order to provide funds to approved applicants, subject to these Guidelines. Bond repayment is the responsibility of the underlying applicant, with no recourse to OAQDA. OAQDA provides access to the bond market in this "conduit" role, in addition to the potential tax exemptions as described herein.</p>

Energy Conservation Design Measure (ECDM)	Savings measurement approach defined by ASHRAE Guideline 14 that determines energy savings for a specific building system. Component isolation is performed using energy measurements to isolate the energy flows for the specific system(s) under consideration.
Measurement & Verification (M&V)	Measurement & Verification (M&V) is the determination of actual energy savings achieved by one or more energy conservation measure(s). Savings cannot be directly measured because they represent the absence of energy use. Instead, actual savings are determined by comparing measured use before and after implementation of a project and making appropriate adjustments for changes in conditions.
NOx	In atmospheric chemistry, NOx is a generic term for the nitrogen oxides that are most relevant for air pollution, namely nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂). These gases contribute to the formation of smog and acid rain, as well as affecting tropospheric ozone.
Particulate Matter (PM)	Particulate Matter (PM) describes solids and/or liquid particles suspended in the atmosphere.
Project Eligibility Period	The project eligibility period shall be determined through the application review and evaluation. This period is the term of financing that corresponds to the period of property tax exemption eligibility.
Real Property Tax	Property taxes on real property. This includes taxes for land, improvements, and, depending on location, other specifically authorized charges of the local taxing authorities.
Sales and Use Tax	Taxes associated with the purchase and use of materials and equipment for construction, retrofitting, rehabilitation, and repurposing of a building.
Solid waste disposal	Any property or portion thereof used for the collection, storage, treatment, utilization, processing, or final disposal of a by-product or solid waste resulting from any method, process, device, structure, or equipment that removes, reduces, prevents, contains, alters, conveys, stores, disperses, or disposes of air contaminants, or that renders less noxious or reduces the concentration of air contaminants in the ambient air. See Ohio Revised Code 3706.01
SOx	Sulfur oxide (SOx) refers to one or more of the following: Lower sulfur oxides, Sulfur monoxide (SO), Disulfur dioxide (S ₂ O ₂), Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂), Sulfur trioxide (SO ₃), Higher sulfur oxides (SO ₃ and SO ₄), and Disulfur monoxide (S ₂ O)
Tax Exemption	Ohio Air Quality Development Authority has the statutory authorization to grant two types of tax exemption for projects that meet the requirements to be designated "Air Quality Facility." These tax exemptions are: Sales and Use Tax Exemption, and Property Tax Exemption. In addition, interest paid on bonds issued for an Air Quality Facility will be exempt from Ohio, and may be exempt from federal income taxation, but only as set forth in the opinion of bond counsel delivered upon the issuance of the bonds. See Ohio Revised Code 3706.01 and 3706.041(B).

Whole Building

Energy savings measurement approach defined in ASHRAE Guideline 14 that determines energy and demand savings through the use of whole-facility energy (end-use) data, which may be measured by utility meters or data loggers.